

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120)
contains.

YIQ(49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(49.6730, -2.2520,
29.8120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	421F67
RGB	66, 31, 103
RGB Percent	26%, 12%, 40%
CMY	0.7410, 0.8785, 0.5961
CMYK	0.36, 0.70, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	269°, 54%, 26%
HSV	269°, 70%, 40%
XYZ	5.1859, 3.1175, 13.1560
YIQ	49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

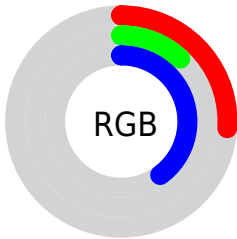
Format	Color
R_{YB}	66, 31, 103
Decimal	4333415
CIE Lab	20.51, 32.28, -35.93
CIE LCh	21, 48.297, 311.935
Yxy	3.1175, 0.2417, 0.1453
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282523495 (0xFF421F67)
YUV	49.6730, 26.2902, 14.3188
Hunter-Lab	17.6566, 21.5285, -31.8178

Details

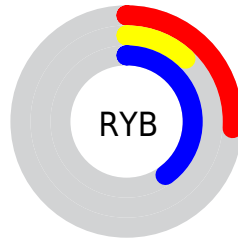
The YIQ color **49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **84.3270, 2.2520, -29.8120**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.4390, -1.4730, 32.2150**, and **12.8480, -4.5430, 21.7690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.3080, -2.4820, 33.9820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.0380, -2.0220, 25.6420**.

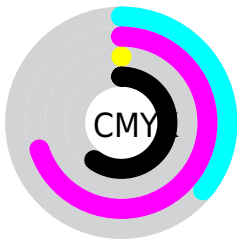
Distribution



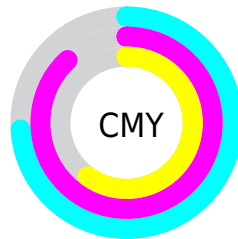
- Red (26%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.6730, -2.2520,
29.8120

■ 49.6730, -2.2520,
29.8120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.2600, -2.5270,
29.2890

■ 98.4390, -1.4730,
32.2150

■ 12.8480, -4.5430,
21.7690

■ 123.6780, -0.6480,
33.7840

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 150.2050, -0.6940,
34.6180

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 177.0310, -0.1440,
35.6640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 203.4890, 4.2580,
32.9780

■ 227.9980, 12.6500,

24.0580

244.4340, 4.9500,
9.4140

49.6730, -2.2520,
29.8120

49.6730, -2.2520,
29.8120

42.3080, -2.4820,
33.9820

57.0380, -2.0220,
25.6420

34.0570, -3.0330,
38.4630

65.2890, -1.4710,
21.1610

26.6920, -3.2630,
42.6330

72.6540, -1.2410,
16.9910

80.0190, -1.0110,
12.8210

87.3840, -0.7810,
8.6510

■ 95.6350, -0.2300,
4.1700

■ 103.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 110.3650, 0.2300,
-4.1700

■ 118.6160, 0.7810,
-8.6510

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



43.0300, -52.2700, 11.1700



49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



38.1080, 36.4880, 43.5920

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



47.1010, 36.0840, -4.1720



44.7500, -37.8230, -13.8790

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



84.3270, 2.2520, -29.8120

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



39.3580, -25.3960, -24.3400



49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



45.1750, 14.9040, -16.8080

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



39.5910, 55.7960, 13.0440



34.9320, -15.6290, -30.6450



48.0390, -48.4620, -2.7820

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



37.8780, 48.6390, 38.1350



34.9320, -15.6290, -30.6450



42.7950, -33.6960, -17.0880

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



114.3780, -0.6440, 11.6760



60.9270, -33.2870, 3.0410



56.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120



51.3270, -3.4930, 46.8030



60.4370, 19.2040, 37.4440



47.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



29.8540, -3.5390, 47.6370



62.8700, -7.3540, 100.2780

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



56.7460, 31.0350, 26.7710



62.3990, 48.7300, 41.9940



73.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



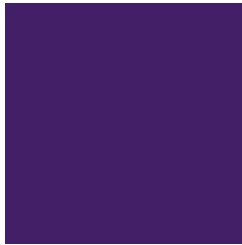
41.1110, 49.6010, 42.7290



86.4940, 104.4280, 89.8680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

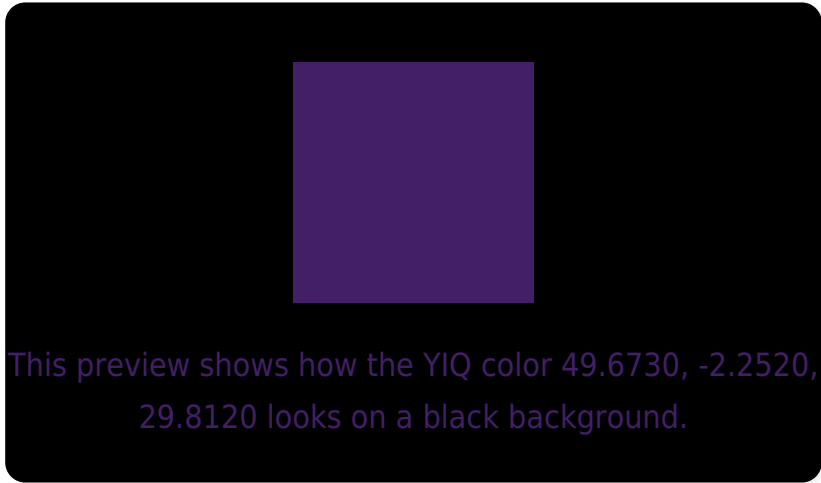
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

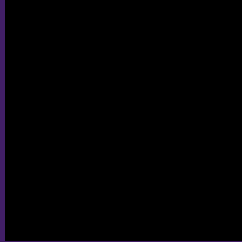
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.6730, -2.2520,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120

Protanopia

39.8040, -45.9420, 6.6180

Deuteranopia

40.0830, -42.5940, 1.0060



Tritanopia

50.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120

Protanomaly

43.4580, -29.9880, 14.8440

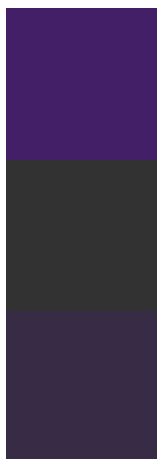
Deuteranomaly

43.7200, -27.9700, 11.3100

Tritanomaly

50.6880, 1.4190, 12.8350

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.8510, -0.5980, 10.8420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(66, 31, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 31, 103)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(66, 31, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 31, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(66, 31, 103) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 31, 103) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 31, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 31, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 31, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 31,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.6730, -2.2520, 29.8120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 31, 103) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 31,  
103) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor